

THE NORTHVILLE RECORD.



SAMUEL H. LITTLE, Editor.

SATURDAY MORNING, DEC. 14, 1870.

A NEW YEAR'S ADDRESS.

Respectfully Dedicated to the Patrons of THE NORTHVILLE RECORD.

The old year is fading;
The new year is brightening;
The Old with its history is passing from view;
The New with its blank page is coming to you.

The old year makes history;
The new year is my life.

The old year is dying;
His mission is ending;
Farewell to his treasures of blessings & good;

Adeus to his miseries and shadows bestow'd;

His last price'd dear lesson;
His death knell's near tolling.

The old leaves all written
Will never be forgotten.
The good with its letters all beaming who

Has said,

Our hearts have been single & noble warriors
Have died.

The old world's been warning,
The facts are appalling.

Let's bury past sorrows,
Never dwell on its horrors.

O, let no dark shadow on the new year's eve cast.

There's light and there's beauty in the grand
old past.

His mission now ending;

The new year is coming.

As we are about stepping off the platform of the old year, to stand upon the threshold of the new, we think it a most befitting time to take a retrospective view of the year so nearly past, with regard to our own newspaper work, for the benefit of our patrons and readers.

We commenced the year 1870, five months after the first issue of the Record—under very unsatisfactory circumstances; within the precincts of a small room, at our residence, which contained

all in one—Sanctum Sanctorum, editorial and composing rooms, mailing and press departments, (although, to tell the truth, the latter department existed only in name, as we were means a press at that time.) Our paper, then a five column folio, the "form" for which was staged to Detroit and back regularly every two weeks, had but a limited number of subscribers, relying mainly upon the occasional appearance of a "job" for its support. Under such disadvantages we labored until about the last of March,

when, through the kind intercession of a number of our leading citizens, of the town and vicinity, a subscription was raised, a little more press brought, upon the arrival of which, we took up our quarters down town, where, considering the publicity of our office, and its meager supply of printing material for public view, we felt pretty much like exclaiming with a diminutive person, at a festival of religion, who, when asked forward, replied "It's no use there isn't enough of me for a show." The paper was now enlarged to six columns, its present size—new type and other necessary stock purchased, as increasing patronage would permit, and with the assistance of our "other half," and a young lady compositor, (who, during the previous snow storms had recently made her appearance at our studio daily, in order to gain us what little knowledge we could afford in the printing art, and who now shares with us the responsibility of local editor) we were better able to give the paper an appearance of life and enterprise, which not only placed it in a position comparing favorably with other state journals, and receiving from many of them the request to exchange, but also brought us many commendations from far and near.

As our motto would indicate, it has been our determination to speak for the public good, regardless of the wishes of one person or another, and, although such a course has already displeased a few, convincing us that we cannot please everybody. We shall, therefore, continue to act for the general good, as far as our knowledge will permit. From our success thus far, it is evident to the public mind, that a paper can be sustained in our little town, and all that is wanting to make the Northville Record a weekly is an additional amount of patronage which we hope for, eventually. Our friends must know that every subscriber added to our list, makes our circulation larger, gives us more advertising (business men advertise according to circulation) and this insures us more means with which to improve our paper.

The present issue comes to our readers in a new name, which we deem the more appropriate title, and although "there's nothing in a name," the change here presented, may be the index to a more useful and propitious course in the future. And now that the holidays are at hand, and will be as things of the past ere our next issue, we take this opportu-

nity to render our most heart-felt thanks to our numerous patrons and friends, who have stood by us in the adverse, as in our more propitious circumstances; who have aided us with their sympathies and means; who have kindly overlooked our errors and have lent a helping hand in every time of need, and wish them all a Merry Christmas and a happy New Year.

European War News.

Here are two versions of the war, and not knowing in which the sympathy of our readers lie, we prefer them their choice:

New York, Dec. 20.—The Herald Brussels Correspondent telegraphs this morning that the bombardment of Paris is declared to be impossible. It is not humanity which restrains the Prussians but simply the impossibility for them to succeed, as they have neither the number nor calibre of guns necessary. They have only 500 guns, mainly 23 pounders. The French octopus which commands the the batteries can destroy them the moment they open fire. Paris has two months supply of food.

Paris, Dec. 20.—Your correspondent "Malakoff" writing from Paris on the 17th says: "We have arrived at the starboard point. The supply of meat will last but a few days longer."

It will be seen from the above, that there is a difference in opinion and the exact truth is hard to be determined. In all probability the first dispatch is nearer the truth.

The old year reviewing,
Its record parsing,
We do what its wise men have written
And said.

Our hearts have been single & noble warriors
Have died.

The old world's been warning,
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PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY BY

SAMUEL H. LITTLE,
Editor and Proprietor.

NORTHLVILLE,
Michigan.
To whom business communications should
be addressed.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One copy, one year..... \$1.00
Two copies, 10 months..... 1.50
Ten copies, 10 months..... 10.00
PAY INvariably IN ADVANCE.

One copy will be sent gratis to the getter
up of a club of ten, or more.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

10 lines or less of this type makes a square
SPACE. 1 LINER. 1 M. 1 S. 1 6. X. 1 T.
1 sq. 75 1.25 2.50 5.00 \$1.00
2 " 1.25 1.75 3.00 8.00 1.25
3 " 2.00 3.00 6.00 10.00 1.75
4 " 2.65 3.65 10.00 15.00 2.25
5 " 3.00 6.00 14.00 25.00 2.50

Cards in Business Directory are inserted
in size 11/2x3, \$3. each additional line, \$1.
Local Notices eight cents per line, first
insertion and five cents per line each sub-
sequent insertion.

SPECIAL NOTES 20 per cent more than
the ordinary rates.

NOTICES OF MARRIAGES AND DEATHS, 50
cents.

Advertisements not under contract must
mark the length of time desired, or
they will be continued and charged for un-
til ordered out.

No advertisement inserted for less than
75 cents.

LEGAL Advertisement at Statute rates.

BUSINESS GAMES.

J. M. SWIFT, M. D.
Physician & Surgeon. Office at residence,
Main Street, Northville, Mich., 151.

JAMES HOMESTON, M. D.
Physician & Surgeon. Office at residence,
Main Street, Northville, Mich., 151.

C. C. KING & CO., V. D.
Physician & Surgeon. Office at the new
Drug Store, opposite H. M. Perrine,
Main St., Northville, Mich., 151.

H. H. JACKSON,
Deputy Office and Practice Room,
over Scott's Drug Store, Center
St., Northville, Mich., 151.

JAMES R. LOWREN,
Mason & Builders, Carpenter & House Joiner.
All orders for the best work are given
to our shop, where all rare woods
and timber framing, etc., lead of slate
etc., West, Northville, 251.

Most agate Rings, silver buttons, solid
gold Rings Charms, Music Pins, Brace-
lets and every thing generally kept in a
first-class stock, at A. E. Rockwell's.

FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE
Mrs. R. J. Allen, 100 Main Street,
at the corner of Main and Superior. A
kit of pieces for a sewing machine
to order at three dollars. To be delivered
as soon as possible.

Mrs. R. F. ALLEN, 100 Main Street,
213.

A. E. ROCKWELL,
Watchmaker and Jeweler.

WATKINS' CLOTHING & FURNITURE
to A. H. DUNN'S Building, Main St.,
Northville, Mich., 151.
Repairing and Engraving done to
order. Notice.

30 Cts.
Popcorn
Song - day. Every
body likes it. See us and get
it. Addressing S. H. LITTLE, 151 Main
Street, Mich.

Meat Market.
Market Block, 3rd St., North-
ville.

THE BEST SELECTED STOCK OF
Choice Meats carefully packed and
Beef Steak, Pork, Butter, Bacon, Veal
Sausage, and everything neatly kept in a
first-class Market.

C. Hurd.

NEW FIRM!
Fancy Dry Goods & Perfumery,
Having just received our

NEW GOODS,
we would invite our customers to give us
an early call at our new place of business
in the Higgins Building. We sell at
seasonable rates. Come and see for your-
self before purchasing elsewhere.

C. Hurd.

FURS, FURS, FURS.
I am now prepared to buy
ALL KINDS OF FURS for which I will
pay the HIGHEST MARKET PRICE.
Bring them in soon, as I shall remain but
a short time here.

W. SESSIONS S.
Northville, Dec. 1st, 1870. 2-11

A. S. LAPHAM & CO.
BANKERS,
NORTHLVILLE. - - - MICH.

Do a general Banking and Exchange
business.

Allow Interest on Special Deposits.
Make Collections in all parts of the
United States.

Remittances for Collections made on
day of payment at current rates of ex-
change.

A. S. LAPHAM. J. S. LAPHAM
2-12

We notice in the list of U. S. Patents
issued to Michigan inventors for the two
weeks ending Nov. 29, the name of Isaac W.
Lumb of Nor., as securing a patent for a
sewing machine.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES:

BAPTIST CHURCH
Services on Sunday, at 10:30 A. M. Prayer meet-
ing Saturday at 7 P. M.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH
Services on Sunday, at 10:30 A. M. Prayer meet-
ing Thursday evening at 7 P. M.

REV. A. J. NELSON, Pastor

The person who is in an "absent state of mind," carried off the bed quilt from the residence of Rev. J. S. Cox, the other evening, will, when he recovers his senses, bear in mind that "donating to one's self is quite as reverse from the method usually adopted in "remembering the pastor's family."

LEAF FOR LANSING.—The Misses Gert and Jennie Daniels, left here the first part of this week for Lansing, where they will open rooms for the sale of a first-class sewing machine, for which they have the sole agency. They also, to engage in dress-making and general sewing. We wish them success in their new undertaking and hope the good people of Lansing will extend them a liberal support.

OUR former editor, Mr. E. B. Baker, now residing in Harbor's Ferry, Va., writes from that place, that good health and prosperity stands at his door, or to use his own words "All's well and doing well."

The news will be gratifying to his numerous friends here. He is about to return to this State to pass the winter, and has ordered his copy of the Record ad- dressed there.

WOODEN WEDDING.—Mr. Lyman Brooks, son of A. S. Brooks, of West Nor., and wife, daughter of Samuel Starkweather, of this place, celebrated the 25th anniversary of their marriage at a wooden wedding at their residence in Nor., on the evening of Thursday, Oct. last. A general family gathering, a nice supper, and the presentation of an extension table round fancy stand, clothes-bag, basket, wooden paper-holder, and sundry other useful articles was the result.

His father died, when with wife at Fall River, the kindred wit of Old Eddie replied;

"I saw you pull up to the beautiful land
And heard your sweet voice with the angel hand,
Was that all you dreamed?" "No, and what
then?"

Father I rose from the couch and ate up the ben-

NOTES.

Written for the Record.
The Dream of Strife.

BY F. S. PENNELL.

A. S. McNamee and Fiddler, our stable at home,

Which seemed a small barrier for two hungry men,
They killed dressed and cooked him, and when I awoke

Composed together to know what to do,

Now we were to go to the market to drive,

And purloined their brains, and their wits for a time,

At last said the Highlander turning to Fid,

I think I have it, a lit' say you to that?"

The one who to-night dreams the happiest dream,
To-morrow shall both have the fat and the lean,

Exactly says Patrick to that? "I agree,

Red back to the HEN if your honor hates me.

RAILROADS.

DETROIT AND MILWAUKEE.

On and after May 1, 1870,
Trains will leave Brush Park,
street Depot Detroit, as follows:

Express at 8 A. M. for Saginaw and Bay City.

Express at 8:30 A. M. for Saginaw and Grand Haven.

Express at 10:30 A. M. for Saginaw and Grand Haven.

Express at 11:30 A. M. for Saginaw and Grand Haven.

Express at 12:30 P. M. from Grand Haven.

Express at 1:30 P. M. from Grand Haven.

Express at 2:30 P. M. from Saginaw.

Express at 3:30 P. M. from Saginaw.

Express at 4:30 P. M. from Saginaw.

Express at 5:30 P. M. from Saginaw.

Express at 6:30 P. M. from Saginaw.

Express at 7:30 P. M. from Saginaw.

Express at 8:30 P. M. from Saginaw.

Express at 9:30 P. M. from Saginaw.

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Express at 3

CURRENT ITEMS.

A literal translation of "tempus fugit" is "few get time."

Railroads have no afflictions, yet they ought to have strong ties.

Massachusetts is making large quantities of cartridge paper for France.

Death is the great persuader, and works more successfully than all the other agents in the Washington office.

Ninety-one bears have been slain in the last year, and twenty-four for them.

A man once wrote to a shoemaker: "Send me a pair of esq. Toad Shoes."

Six members of the Illinois Legislature were elected by less than twenty-five jointly.

A young gentleman of Terre Haute, Ind., has brought a batch of presents sent against a young lady of that city.

MARSHAL MORRIS is his wife's personal attendant about Monterey county, Calif., and is an Indian woman 140 years old.

Nearly four hundred thousand letters were sent to the Dead Letter Office during the month of October.

A Providence man fell dead the other day while directing a letter. A warning against directing letters.

The Springfield "Evening News" thinks the cause of woman suffrage is soon to be the winning side in Massachusetts.

HENRY WARD BEECHER predicted on Thanksgiving day that the time is coming when a million of money will not entice a man to call himself rich.

The Mayor of an interior Texas city, instead of issuing a proclamation against the dogs, goes through the streets with a double-barrel shotgun, and shoots them.

THE Mutual Life Insurance Company of Chicago is a favorite with the insuring public. It is one of the few companies which show a good increase during the past year.

An old man in Saybrook, Conn., lived on a farm that never was bought or sold, having come down to him from his ancestors, who obtained it from the Indians.

Father wants to know whether the Germans will come much for the watch on the Rhine, now that they have got the great Strasburg clock.

A CORRESPONDENT appears in "Jewell's Magazine," from friend circulation, or some other cause, he frequently goes to bed with cold feet, and asks for a remedy.

"Don't go to bed in a chair."

A man in Franklin county, Vt., seventy years of age, and the father of twenty children, has been tanned and feathered by his neighbors for deserting his wife.

An envelope with many addressee at all was recently dropped into the Gloucester, Mass., Postoffice. Upon being opened it was found to contain a check for \$500 signed by a prominent business man.

SOY OF THE people of Lynn, Mass., have a neighbor who has been a shoe maker for seventy-four years, and they have just been helping him to celebrate his eighty-sixth birthday.

Over a year ago, Corinth Paxton, of South Olive, Pa., lost a set of tools in an oil well he was boring, and never could recover them. The earthquake the other day gave that well a twist, and the tools came out several feet into the air.

PENNSYLVANIA has fifty-two million sheep. So a prominent merchant says he has made a capital classification into the

Book answers may not be given of the fact that a five cent cover stamp is required to be attached to every signature in their books; the agreement to purchase being considered a contract.

ONE of the most accommodating of all ever in Noble county, Ohio. The other day he walked over thirty miles through the rain for the sole purpose of paying his bill to the tax collector. The tax was 15 cents, and with the dilinquency, an additional 44 cents.

The artisan salt well of Lincoln, Neb., throws a stream of brine six inches in diameter to a height of over forty feet. This stream has sufficient volume and velocity to run a mill wheel. Its waste channel is like a rapid, roaring mountain brook.

At Providence, R. I., on Thanksgiving Day, the two boys and hooligans were tried in a mammoth dinner, the prominent feature of which was a mammoth turkey. The boy was 130 pounds, and with the dilinquency, an additional 44 cents.

THE MANCHESTER, Ind., Times says: "Volney Wilson says he played queer on the potato-bag this season. He says he placed a grain of corn in every hill of potatoes. The corn beat the potatoes up, and the bugs, thinking it a corn field, never went near the potatoes till it was too late to do them any damage, and he raised over 400 bushels of nice potatoes."

One of the first cases under the Fifteenth Amendment has occurred in Lawrence county, Ohio, where Lewis Carter has been convicted of using intimidation to prevent two colored men from voting. Carter was sentenced to one month's imprisonment, and a fine of five dollars, with costs, the minimum penalty prescribed by the law.

THE Darlington, Wis., Democrat tells the following dog story: "While Mr. J. Lingford and his family were away from home last week, they left a dog to watch the premises. Mr. Walton lives near, and also has a dog. Mr. W.'s people had eaten some food, and said it must go over for Lingford's dog. Walton's dog at once took it and carried it over to his neighbor, returning home to his own, evidently much pleased that his friend had his dinner."

During the first ten months of 1870, there arrived at New York 189,801 immigrants, of whom 63,904 were Germans. During the first ten months of 1880, there arrived 231,963, of whom 50,345 were Germans. The decrease this year has, therefore, been 42,161 persons of whom 26,441 were Germans. During last October, there arrived in New York 13,986 immigrants, of whom 2,118 were Germans. Of the Germans, 1,173 had embarked at Bremen, and 451 at Hamburg. The number arriving in New York during October, 1880, was 21,013, of whom 7,641 were Germans. The decrease in the month of October, this year, was, therefore, 7,247, of whom 523 were Germans.

An English paper tells the following story apropos of the new postal cards: "The Germans have their post cards as well as we, and about the new institution in about the same manner. At Dresden a gentleman received a card some weeks ago, conveying the following message: 'I lost my purse yesterday at the Elbe baths, with three napoleons in it. I dropped it close to the water mark, when it must be still. As you are a good diver, pray go a bath with me this evening at 6.' The gentleman kept the appointment, and was surprised to see two or three postmen go into the baths just before him. Having unless

he went out to the platform, and then his astonishment increased, for it spite of the unusual bustle, there were numbers of men there, some of whom it needed not the sight of the Post Office uniform in the uninteresting rooms to proclaim Post Office Clerks, for they were well known faces from the receiving counters. They all kept near the water mark, a place generally very little frequented, and too uncommon for dives. The winter of the card was still,

at a little distance, evidently enjoying the sight. As the disappointed clerks rambled in their usual search they found an inscription in chalk on the floor: 'Strangely observed with regard to all postal communications.' It was only then that they perceived that they had been made the butt of a joke."

Strangeness of form in Diving.

Farmers who wish to sell their crop to the best advantage, of course, properly the loss, in weight by keeping, against the increase price for old corn, are often puzzled by the diverse opinions which prevail relative to the amount lost in drying. There is sufficient reason for this diversity in the fact that there is no very definite standard to which they can refer, experiments giving quite different results. When the season as the past one in many parts of the country, is long, hot, and dry favoring an early ripening of the crop, the ears have that lugubrious dress when husked, indicating the completion of the drying process to a great extent, which renders the grain fit for grinding and feeding.

In most seasons, on the contrary, the crop may be imperfectly matured, and autumn rains may keep the grain and cobs soaked with water. It is obvious that in the former instance, there will be very little of that loss in weight which will be so conspicuous in the latter, after it has been kept fully exposed to air current for several months. Every husker has observed, even in the same field and in the same year, a great difference in the condition of the corn. Some of the ears will be well dried and shriveled, while others will be heavy and water soaked; and there will be all grades of condition between them. Hence in making experiments to determine the loss of weight by drying a full average stalk can be reported to, and a statement also can be reported to, and it is necessary after this exercise a considerable amount of observation in determining the general condition of the corn.

During the past season, we performed, by careful weighing and measuring, a series of experiments to determine some of these disputed points. The last year being wet and cool, we allowed the corn to dry a month or more in the open air, or until about the first of the year, before commencing the experiments, thus being in a position to bring the ears to a fair average condition of moderately dry season.

Corn is cut when the ears are at the best of harvest, and kept in a dry apartment till the following October, for the fifth part of its bulk. This is the largest grain stored away, although raised at the North. This is to be the first attempt to prove that the farmer who sells his corn by the bushel, should sell the bushels of ears left in the sun at the beginning of winter, if the sun will be available for such a purpose. At the close of the following summer, when the grain is ripe, it is again weighed, and the grain is dried, and the weight is less than of course for late. This further should therefore bring the corn sellable by weight, as well as acreage, and it is sold with best satisfaction to be put to use.

When the estimated weight of a stalk of corn is sixty pounds, its weight of a bushel of ears will vary from thirty to forty to sixty pounds, according to the size of the ears, and the weight of the cobs, well dried, will be at least eight pounds of cobs to the bushel; while with larger cobs and the corn poorly husked, they may amount to twelve or thirteen pounds.

A wet cob will weigh much more than a dry one, and this is a chance for much variation. We have known them to lose one fourth their weight by drying three weeks. Farmers who sell corn in the ear to any extent, should therefore shell a bushel of ears, and weigh grain and cob separately, which may be done in a few minutes, and then can then know whether they are giving more grain than a bushel requires.

The shelled grain shrinks much in bulk, and loses in weight by long drying. In one experiment, where the corn, dried slightly till January, was placed and well exposed in a room heated by a stove, it lost one-twentieth in bulk in three weeks, and about one-eighth in weight. After drying some months longer, it lost more, so as to reduce it to half its original weight. The decrease in weight by this thorough drying was as to five. This result nearly corresponds with that of another experiment, where the corn was dried to the cob in a room where no fire was kept.

It will be seen by these experiments, that corn should and sold in the early part of winter, can be disposed of at better profit than by paying per bushel in weight, than at a dollar per bushel the following summer or autumn; and that there would be nearly but not quite the difference, in the two conditions, if the grain were sold on the cob.

As we have already said, the result will vary with seasons, and they will doubtless be affected by the kind of corn, whether it be the eight-rowed with slender cob, or the dent or round seed, with thick heavy cob. We state the result of these various experiments to show how easily farmers may determine for themselves how much they gain or lose by selling early or keeping their grain a long time. To be sold when it has of course to be well dried to keep sound and free from mould; but in the ear, it may be disposed of at any time when there is a market for it in the country.

How to Save Peach Trees.

A DISCOVERY of no small moment says the Philadelphia Ledger, in the interest of agriculture, has been made by Dr. Geo. B. Wood, and communicated by him to the American Philosophical Society, of which he is president.

Peach trees in this vicinity, after pro-

viding a few crops, no longer cease bearing, but perish in a short time; whereas the natural life is fifty or sixty years, or more. The cause of this defective power of growth is believed to be the wood to be owing to a deficiency of potash in the soil,

and he assures us, that if this alkali be supplied to the tree so that it shall recall the small roots and be absorbed, the fruit-bearing power is restored, and the fruit itself permanently perishing, is revived.

Believing with most persons that the cause of the decay is worms at the root of the peach tree, he put in operation a plan which he had seen his father perform more than fifty years before, viz., of digging four or five inches deep, scraping away all the worms that could be forced from the junction of the stem and root, and filling the hole thus made with wood ashes from the fire, which, however, retained all their potash. This was done in the autumn of 1858; and with a result in the following spring at which he himself was astonished. The tree appeared to have

been restored to life, when, early in spring, blossoms, flowers, and buds, were produced, and a crop such as they had never before seen.

Dr. Wood, in reflecting on these results, noticed that several of the peach trees had no worms, and came to the conclusion that we must look for an explanation to some other cause than the destruction of a few worms; and this can be believed to be the salts, the potash of which, being dissolved by the rain, had descended along the roots to the roots, and presented to them the very food for the want of which they were dying. Drying apple trees bearing stunted and misshapen fruit have been served by a similar process, as with like results. Now is the time to adopt the experiment.

Rabbits and Mice in Young Orchards.

It is very disheartening to discover, during or at the close of the winter, scores of tiny green apple and pear trees girdled by rabbits. Protection might be taken which would prevent it, did the owner suppose there was any real danger; but it usually happens after years of experience from harm, that rabbits appear, and are sometimes do unto damage greater. There have been many suggestions made, and plans devised to protect trees. Blood sprinkled or paint upon the stems, or larch oil, will keep mice off. This is easy to obtain about Christmas time, and if there is a plenty of it, may be used gratis for no more than a manure could be applied. We should fear, however, that which is so disagreeable to rabbits would only tell the mice, for which it would be nice vittles.

The attacks of rabbits are made above the surface of the snow, while they are below the bark of the trunk, which they can eat the bark of the root, which are partially covered by grass and soil. This is not very damaging to the tree. Within a few feet of the trunk, however, the rabbits will eat the bark of the root, which is the case with the larch oil, and will answer an equally good purpose. The stems of the trees are surrounded by pieces of the dried paper, twisted around, so as to fit snugly, and with care & luck. The best way to prevent rabbits from eating the bark of the trunk is to lay a board across the ground, and a board across the trunk, so that the rabbit cannot get under the board, and cannot get to the bark. This is to be continued over each end, and placed as stock, if any kind to run in them. The larch oil seems, however, to have great objection with the insects of giving it up to the range of young stock, and have also proposed to force oilers, and purchase sheep to put them during the summer months. The quantity of oil required is economical enough for the purpose, but there are objections to allowing these to run at large; besides, sheep will, I think, prefer the grass, and prevent weeds and shrubs from growing.

The importance of disposing of the first droppings of fruit should not be overlooked, if we expect to be successful in checking the increase of those insects which prey upon it; for the reason that the first brood that hatch in the spring are comparatively few, and we should expect with little damage were import for the more numerous second broods, which attack the tree later in the season, and then in some years, when fruit is slightly set, ready to devour the entire crop. This, however, becomes a case, as regards the apple worm, that is doing so much damage to fruit throughout all parts of the country.

Pleasures of Memory.

Getting well into the middle of telling a good story, and then suddenly forgetting just the very point of it.

Going more than 50 miles some fine morning to be married, and then returning home when at the church, that you have left the ring behind you.

Getting through successfully the first verse of a song, and then completely forgetting the remainder.

Having just posted an urgent begging letter to a friend, suddenly thinking that you have spelled his name wrong, getting pretty sure that this is likely to offend him.

Recollecting, on your way home after supper at your club, that you have to return and have an early dinner, and sending your wife and her mother to the play.

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